KRILPRO

Neutron Backscatter Foam Level/Interface Device
Installation Guide
P/N 717909

Revision F

Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific

Thermo SCIENTIFIC

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Revision History

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Safety Information & Guidelines

This chapter contains information that must be read and understood by all persons installing, using, or maintaining this equipment.

Safety Considerations

Failure to follow appropriate safety procedures or inappropriate use of the equipment described in this manual can lead to equipment damage or injury to personnel.

Any person working with or on the equipment described in this manual is required to evaluate all functions and operations for potential safety hazards before commencing work. Appropriate precautions must be taken as necessary to prevent potential damage to equipment or injury to personnel.

The information in this manual is designed to aid personnel to correctly and safely install, operate, and / or maintain the system described; however, personnel are still responsible for considering all actions and procedures for potential hazards or conditions that may not have been anticipated in the written procedures. **If a procedure cannot be performed safely, it must not be performed until appropriate actions can be taken to ensure the safety of the equipment and personnel.** The procedures in this manual are not designed to replace or supersede required or common sense safety practices. All safety warnings listed in any documentation applicable to equipment and parts used in or with the system described in this manual must be read and understood prior to working on or with any part of the system.

Failure to correctly perform the instructions and procedures in this manual or other documents pertaining to this system can result in equipment malfunction, equipment damage, and / or injury to personnel.

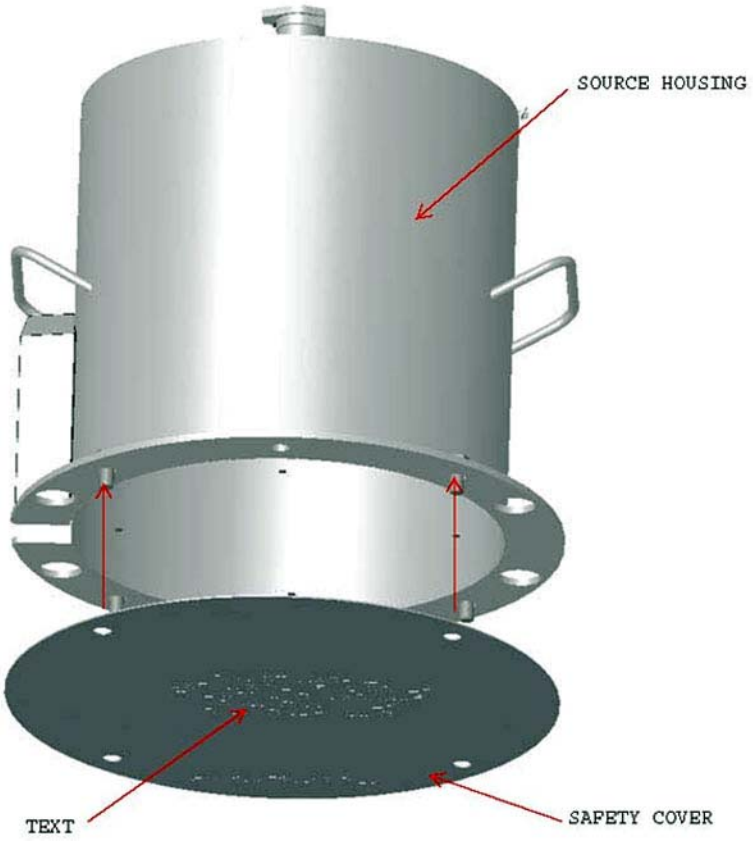
7200A Safety Cover Notice

Warning Read and abide by all safety precautions when handling nuclear devices. It is the operator's responsibility to understand and follow all safety precautions. ▲

Each 7200A unit will be shipped with one safety cover with fastening hardware and packaged within the shipping container. The image below shows what this cover looks like when it is not installed and where it should be installed. The safety cover kit assembly part number is 341-720001 and includes the safety cover and fasteners. Install the safety cover only if removing the 7200A source housing unit for service or repair. Install the cover with the text facing outward.

Warning Since this top hat unit contains a nuclear source, the cover must be installed immediately after the source housing is removed. Failure to do so can result in exposure to radiation if you reach into the top hat, intentionally or unintentionally. ▲

Do not discard the safety cover and fasteners for any reason. If the safety cover and fasteners are missing, contact Thermo Fisher immediately to order a new safety cover kit.



Safety cover for 7200A unit

Boron Trifluoride Gas (BF3)

The ion chamber detector may be filled with Helium-3 (He3) or Boron Trifluoride (BF3) gas. If the detector is filled with BF3, it is critical to read this section carefully. The type of gas is identified on the instrument housing.

Warning BF3 is a pungent smelling, toxic, corrosive gas with a suffocating odor. Inhalation will cause moderate to severe irritation or burns to the respiratory system. Appropriate precautions must be taken to ensure the safety of personnel. ▲

Warning If exposed to extremely high temperatures, BF3 can decompose and generate irritating vapors and toxic gases. ▲

Warning Health risks vary depending on duration and level of exposure. Exposure to 50 ppm, for example, may be fatal if inhaled for 30–60 minutes (due to massive inflammation and congestion of the lungs). Inhalation of lower concentrations of BF3 can lead to nose and throat irritation. Respiratory equipment and other personal protection equipment must be used. ▲

BF3 is a colorless, fuming, pungent smelling gas. It is heavier than air and fumes strongly in moist air, producing a dense, white cloud of fluoroboric acid mist. The odor and dense, white appearance of this gas, upon release, are distinctive warning properties associated with it.

Warning Fluoroboric acid mist can burn the skin or eyes. Burns may not be immediately painful or visible. Depending on the exposure, effects can be immediate or delayed. Skin contact can lead to pain, redness, and burns. Eye contact may result in blindness. Personal protection equipment must be used. ▲

Warnings, Cautions, & Notes

The following admonitions are used throughout this manual to alert users to potential hazards or important information. **Failure to heed the warnings and cautions in this manual can lead to injury or equipment damage.**

Warning Warnings notify users of procedures, practices, conditions, etc. which may result in injury or death if not carefully observed or followed. The triangular icon displayed with a warning varies depending on the type of hazard (general, electrical, radiation). ▲

Caution Cautions notify users of operating procedures, practices, conditions, etc. which may result in equipment damage if not carefully observed or followed. ▲

Note Notes emphasize important or essential information or a statement of company policy regarding an operating procedure, practice, condition, etc. ▲

Chapter 1
Product Overview

Refer to the KRILPRO user guide (p/n 717908) for descriptions of instrument functions and features.

Associated Documentation

In addition to this guide, the following documents must be read and understood by all persons installing, using, or maintaining this equipment:

- KRILPRO user guide (p/n 717908)
- Neutron Radiation Safety (p/n 717905)

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Chapter 2
Handling & Storage

This chapter addresses procedures for handling electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitive equipment, as well as procedures for unpacking, inspecting, and storing of the system.

Caution This system is an ESD sensitive instrument. Use proper ESD protective equipment and procedures. Failure to comply with ESD procedures can result in circuit damage. ▲

ESD Procedures

The instrument contains electronic components that can be damaged from discharges of static electricity: **Do not** touch the circuit board components. Ordinarily, handling the circuit boards by their edges will not damage the circuits.

Observe the following when installing, setting up, servicing, troubleshooting, or repairing the instrument:

1. Use an antistatic bag. Most instrument subassemblies are shipped in a special antistatic bag. When not installed, keep the assembly in the bag as often as possible.

2. Remove ESD sensitive subassemblies only under the following conditions:
   a. When at a designated static-free workstation or when the bag is grounded at a field site.
   b. After the conductive area of the container has been neutralized.
   c. After making firm contact with an antistatic mat and / or firmly gripping a grounded individual.

3. Personnel handling ESD sensitive devices should be neutralized to a static-free workstation by means of a grounding wrist strap that is connected to the station or to a good grounding point at the field site.

4. Do not allow clothing to make contact with ESD sensitive devices.

5. Avoid touching edge connectors and components.

6. Avoid partially connecting ESD sensitive devices. These devices, especially the power supply connector, can be damaged by floating leads.

7. Ground test equipment.

8. Avoid static charges during troubleshooting.

Unpacking, Inspection, & Storage

Note Inspection, adjustment, installation, and maintenance of the instrument must be performed by experienced personnel only. ▲

1. Upon receipt, inspect the instrument for damage that may have occurred while in transit. If there is evidence of rough handling or damage, file a damage claim with the transportation company immediately. Notify Thermo Fisher and / or your sales representative as soon as possible.

2. Carefully inspect the packing material prior to discarding it to ensure that all equipment and instruction paperwork has been removed.

3. Use the original packing material and container for storage if necessary.

4. If storing the instrument, the storage environment should be protected, free from extremes of temperatures and high humidity, and fall within the environmental constraints listed in the specifications.

Packing, Shipping, Transporting, & Receiving

All personnel involved in the packing, shipping, or receiving of hazardous material must be trained in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) and OSHA hazardous materials regulations or in accordance with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) regulations.

Chapter 3
Hardware Installation

Read the Neutron Radiation Safety Guide (p/n 717905) PRIOR TO installing the equipment.

Installation Considerations

This section details the recommended installation procedures for standard applications. If these procedures do not adequately address your particular application, contact Thermo Fisher for recommendations that are more specific. In all cases, radiation safety is a principal concern in the design and manufacture of the system. When properly installed, the system presents no hazards to personnel.

The neutron source is surrounded by an air space. The source housing is shipped with the source shutter locked and in the OFF position. **This lock must remain in place until installation is complete and the equipment is ready for start-up and calibration.**

The system may only be used in those hazardous locations identified on the product nameplates.

The system consists of four components:

- 1400S transmitter: stainless steel (NEMA 4X)
- 7200A ion chamber detector (powered by transmitter)
- 7200A source housing (neutron source housing)
- 7200A mounting base plate

Licensing

Warning The instrument is a nuclear device regulated by federal and / or state authorities. You are responsible for knowing and following the pertinent safety and regulatory requirements. Refer to the Neutron Radiation Safety Guide (p/n 717905) for a summary of these requirements. ▲

Warning Moving or removing an installed source housing or any assembly that includes a source housing requires a person who is specifically licensed to install and commission Thermo Scientific source heads. ▲

In the United States, your general license permits you to own and install all of the instrument's components, including the source head. However, you may not commission the instrument (remove the lock and open the source housing shutter for the first time) without a specific license authorizing radiation commissioning of the instrument. In Canada, you are only allowed to remove the KRILPRO from the shipping container if your CNSC license has a condition authorizing mounting / dismounting of devices. For assistance obtaining a license and / or commissioning / decommissioning the instrument, contact Thermo Fisher.

Guidelines

Warning Do not install the system in any hazardous area other than those approved. Refer to the equipment tag for the specific approvals applicable to the configuration of your instrument. ▲

Warning Do not apply power to the instrument in any hazardous area unless the safety ground is properly wired inside the instrument and the cover is properly installed. ▲

Approvals for the transmitter and detector are listed in Appendix B.

For ATEX certified detectors:

- When used in ambient temperatures greater than 60°C (140°F), cable rated for at least 80°C (176°F) must be used.
- No changes permitted to any flamepath without reference to scheduled drawings.
- Equipment (except junction box) must not be opened by installer, user, or maintainer. Equipment shall only be opened by the manufacturer or their representative.

General

Review the following guidelines when planning gauge installation:

1. Correct power source is available.

2. Operating temperature ranges:
   a. 1400S transmitter: -40°C to +60°C (-40°F to +140°F)
   b. 7200A ion chamber detector: -40°C to +75°C (-40°F to +167°F)

3. The transmitter should be mounted so that the display is easily seen and the keypad on the transmitter is easily accessible.

4. The transmitter **should not** be mounted near high voltage, high current, corrosive vapors, corrosive liquids, or corrosive esters.

5. There should be enough clearance to install and service the source and the detector. Refer to the dimensional drawings in the drawing appendix.

6. Source housing should be positioned so that the radioactive source identification tag is visible. The source housing tag should be upright.

7. The gauge **should not** be mounted where process overflow or other material can collect in the beam path. The source shutter mechanism must be kept free of debris.

8. The maximum cable length between the transmitter and the detector should not exceed 1000 feet (304.8 m).

Power Requirements

1400S transmitter:

a. Standard: 100–240 Vac, 50/60 Hz, 17.2 W

b. Optional: 20–28 Vdc, 12 W

7200A ion chamber detector: Powered by transmitter

Mounting & Installation

Warning Do not install the system in any hazardous area other than those approved. Refer to the equipment tag for the specific approvals applicable to the configuration of your instrument. ▲

Warning Do not apply power to the instrument in any hazardous area unless the safety ground is properly wired inside the instrument and the cover is properly installed. ▲

Note You will need to supply the necessary brackets and hardware required for mounting the gauge to your particular vessel. ▲

The Transmitter

1. Refer to drawing 208-140002 in the drawing appendix for dimensions.

2. Mount the transmitter in one of the following two ways:

   Mount the transmitter with four screws by placing one screw through each of the four holes in the transmitter enclosure's flange and tightening.

   OR

   Mount the transmitter with four nuts, four bolts, and eight washers by placing one bolt through each of the four holes in the transmitter enclosure's flange, placing one washer on each side. Screw on the nuts, and tighten the bolts.

The Detector

1. Refer to drawing 952-720001 in the drawing appendix. A typical installation is shown in Figure 3–1.

Warning Use proper lifting procedures to avoid injury. ▲

2. Mount the neutron sensor on three 3/4-inch (19 mm) diameter threaded studs welded directly to the wall of the coke drum. Place the centerline at the exact position where the measurement is to be taken.

3. Remove a 36 x 36-inch (914 x 914 mm) square of existing sheet metal covering and insulation from the vessel wall and replace it with a 1-inch (25 mm) thick layer of Cerawool® Alumina-Silica refractory blanket, Kaowool®, or similar approved material. The insulation reduces the temperature to less than 150°F (65°C) at the measuring surface.

4. Replace the protective sheet metal cover over the new insulation.

5. Position the source / detector housing with the source handle on the bottom of the instrument.

6. Keep the safety shutter locked in the OFF position until ready for system start-up.

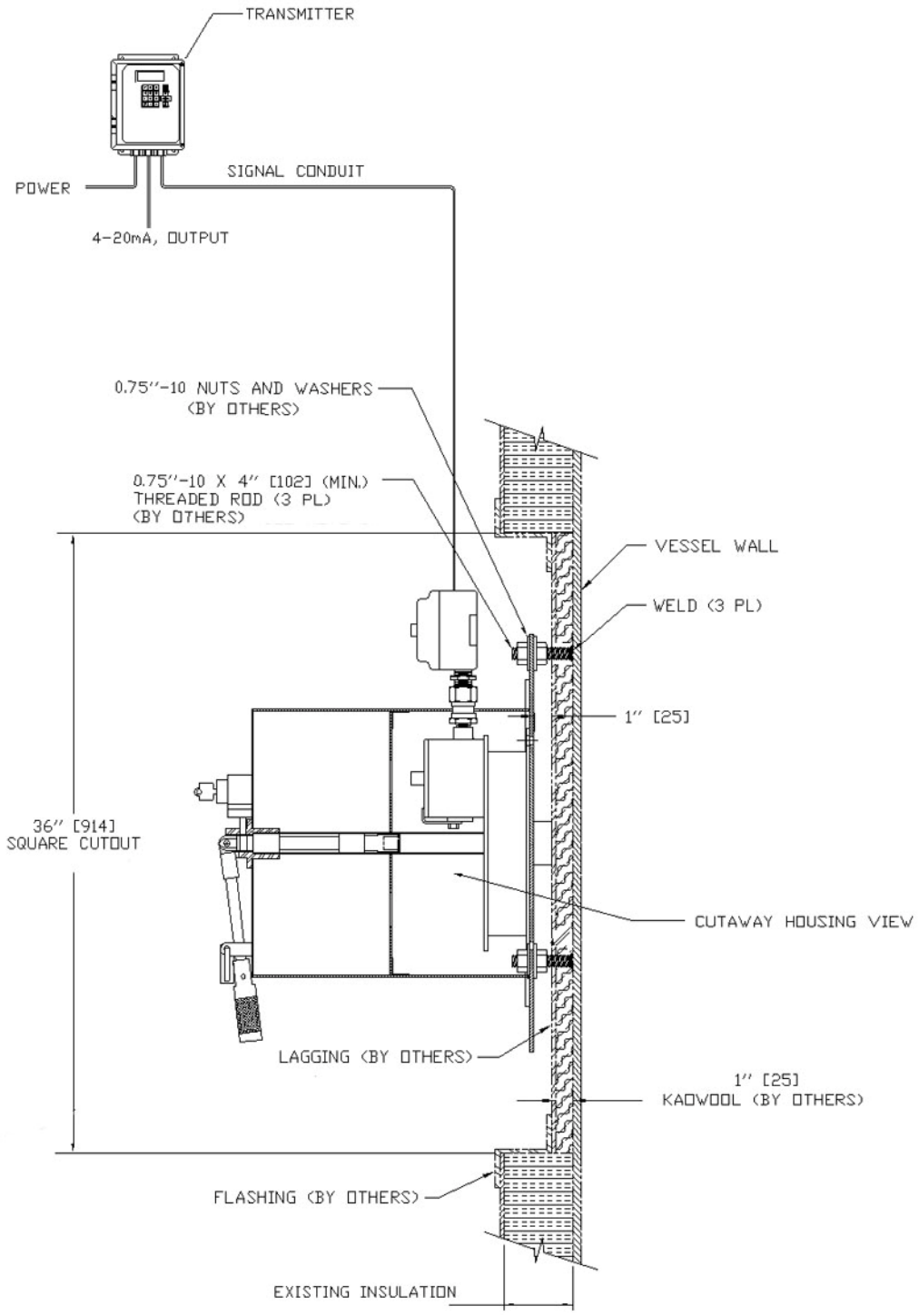

Figure 3–1. Typical installation

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Chapter 4
Wiring

Wiring should be performed in the following order:

1. Power to the transmitter
2. Detector to the transmitter
3. 4–20 mA current output(s)

Preparation

Review the following carefully prior to connecting any wiring.

Warning Remove all power from the unit before making any connections. Electrocution can result if power is present. ▲

Warning Do not apply power to the instrument in any hazardous area unless the safety ground is properly wired inside and the cover is properly installed. ▲

Warning All wiring must be done by qualified individuals in accordance with applicable codes such as the National Electric Code (NEC) ANSI / NFPA 70 specifications or the Canadian Electrical Code Part 1. ▲

Warning Before wiring the gauge, verify that the source shutter is in the OFF position. ▲

Warning For hazardous location installations, the cable entries must be sealed per the installation layout drawing. ▲

Warning If metal conduit is used, the conduit must be grounded. ▲

Note To meet the requirements of CSA 1010.1, an external switch or circuit break must be installed to allow the power source to be disconnected from the gauge. In addition, the protective bonding (grounding) must always be provided, even if a DC power source is used. ▲

Detector

The 7200A is completely powered from the transmitter. Refer to drawing 868680-8 for junction box terminal wiring. The five conductors provide ±15 Vdc input to the detector, +24 Vdc loop power, and bring back the 0–20 mA (or 4–20 mA) from the detector. A common ground is used. The transmitter-to-detector wiring will be addressed in the next section. The only other electrical connection to the detector is the Safety Ground.

The Transmitter

EMC Requirement for ATEX Version of 1400S Transmitters

In order for the 1400S transmitter to meet electromagnetic emission requirements for CE-EMC approvals, ferrite clamps must be installed within the transmitter enclosure on all power and signal wiring going into and out of the transmitter housing.

One ferrite clamp is installed on the wires of the AC power supply input. Five additional ferrite clamps are provided with the EMC ferrite clamps kit (p/n 868773). The installation procedure accompanies the kit. It is also provided in Appendix D.

Note The ferrite clamps are only used in the ATEX version of the 1400S transmitter. They are not required for the CSA version. ▲

Board Configurations

Refer to drawing 868680-8 in the drawing appendix. The 1400S has slots for the following boards:

- Optional AC power supply
- CPU board
- PCB 1: Standard current I/O DC power board in one of the following configurations
  - Optional 24 Vdc input power and current I/O #1, 2 contact inputs, 2 relays
  - Optional 12 Vdc input power and current I/O #1, 2 contact inputs, 2 relays
- PCB 2: Optional current I/O board, 2 contact inputs, 2 relays
- PCB 3: Optional current I/O board, 2 contact inputs, 2 relays
- PCB 4: Optional VPI board, used to interface with the detector

Power Supply

AC Power

With AC power, the system is designed to operate on 100–240 Vac, at an input frequency of 50/60 Hz. The maximum input power requirement is 17.2 W when all options are present.

Refer to drawing 868680-8 for wiring requirements. See the following steps to connect AC power to the transmitter's main board.

1. Connect AC power input (L and N) to the J1 terminal block.

2. Connect electrical safety ground to a dedicated safety ground terminal.

DC Power

Note To meet the requirements of CSA 1010.1, the input DC terminals must be supplied from a SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) source. ▲

With 24 Vdc input power, the system is designed to operate on 20–28 Vdc. The maximum input power requirement is 12 W when all options are present. Refer to drawing 868680-8 for wiring requirements.

Follow these steps to connect 24 Vdc power to the main board:

1. Connect +24 Vdc to pin 8 of the J5 connector on the current I/O #1 (PCB 1) board.

2. Connect the return for the +24 Vdc supply to ground, pin 9 of J5.

Transmitter Board Level Wiring

Note CSA certified fittings must be used to maintain CSA rating for the enclosure. ▲

Follow the procedure below for board level wiring of: the RS232 serial port, relay contacts, contact switch inputs, 4–20 mA current outputs, and the detector signal cables to the transmitter. You will need a 1/8-inch bladed screwdriver.

1. Remove all power to the transmitter, and open the enclosure cover.

2. Remove the plugs only from the cable conduit holes you will use. The holes are labeled on the transmitter enclosure.

3. Pull the cable through the fitting on the end of the enclosure, leaving approximately 6 inches (150 mm) of stress relief. Secure the conduit, making sure it is completely sealed.

4. For ATEX versions of the 1400S: Install a ferrite clamp on all wiring. You will need kit 868773.

5. Connect a cable to the PCB as follows:

    a. Remove the plug-in screw terminal connector from the board connector. The connector should be tightly seated. To remove the connector, brace the board with your hand, being careful not to touch any of the circuits or components.

    b. Use the screwdriver to loosen the screws on the plug-in connector.

    c. Insert the wires, and make connections as shown in the appropriate installation wiring drawing.

    d. Tighten the screws in the connector to secure the wires.

    e. Plug the screw terminal connector back into the corresponding onboard connector.

6. When all connections are completed, close and secure the transmitter cover.

Detector-Transmitter Wiring

The 0–20 mA signal from the detector is wired to the VPI board. Refer to drawing 868680-8 in the drawing appendix.

Note The jumper configuration on the VPI board must be as shown in the following table. ▲

Table 4–1. VPI jumper configuration

Jumper	Setting
JP1 (ion chamber)	ON
JP2	OFF
JP3	OFF

Current Output

One current output (I/O) board is supplied as standard. It is installed in the PCB 1 slot. Up to two optional I/O boards can be installed in the PCB 2 and PCB 3 slots. The current output is programmable between 0 and 20 mA. The minimum output is approximately 3 mA, and the maximum load is 750 ohms.

The current output is normally shipped with an isolated, self-powered output configuration, but you can reconfigure it with an isolated, loop-powered configuration by removing the jumper from pins 3 and 4 on the J5 connector on the I/O board. In the loop-powered configuration, you must supply +24 Vdc loop power to pin 3 of J5; pin 2 of J5 is Iout+.

Relays

Two relays are available as options on the I/O board in the PCB 1 slot. Refer to the installation wiring drawing and the label inside the transmitter cover for wiring details. Relay contacts are Form C SPDT, isolated 8 A, 220 Vac.

Serial Communications

The instrument provides one RS232 single-drop serial interface. Screw terminal connectors for the port are located on the CPU board. The transmitter includes a display and a keypad that are typically used as the primary means of communicating with the instrument.

RS232

Refer to the transmitter wiring drawings (868680-8) for RS232 wiring details. The serial port on a PC (COM1 or COM2) can be connected directly to the RS232 port on the instrument. This requires five wires: ground, transmit (TX), receive (RX), RTS, and CTS. The connection between the instrument port connector (located on the CPU board in the transmitter) and the PC serial port are summarized in the following table for standard DB9 and DB25 PC serial port connectors.

Table 4–2. RS232 connections

CPU Board (J8) RS232 Connector	PC Serial Port DB9 Connector	PC Serial Port DB25 Connector
Pin 1 of J8 (RTS)	Pin 8	Pin 5
Pin 2 of J8 (TX)	Pin 2	Pin 3
Pin 3 of J8 (CTS)	Pin 7	Pin 4
Pin 4 of J8 (RTS)	Pin 3	Pin 2
Pin 5 of J8 (GND)	Pin 5	Pin 7

Using Serial Communications

In order to communicate with the instrument from a PC, the PC must be running Thermo Scientific TMTComm, a Windows®-based software, or another terminal emulation software, such as HyperTerminal.

The default communication settings for the RS232 port of the instrument are:

- Data bits: 7
- Parity: Even
- Stop bits: 1
- Baud rate: 9600

Refer to the KRILPRO user guide (p/n 717908) for additional details about setting up and using serial communications.

Chapter 5
Mechanical Zero Adjustment for BF3 Detectors

Warning BF3 is a pungent smelling, toxic, corrosive gas with a suffocating odor. Inhalation will cause moderate to severe irritation or burns to the respiratory system. Appropriate precautions must be taken to ensure the safety of personnel. ▲

Note If your neutron backscatter detector uses He3 gas instead of BF3 gas in the ion chamber, there will be no mechanical "zeroing" potentiometer in the junction box. This chapter applies only to detectors using BF3 gas. ▲

Overview

Inside the terminal block junction box on the detector is a "zeroing" potentiometer. After system installation, this potentiometer must be checked and possibly adjusted. This chapter provides the instructions for doing so.

Note The detector assembly **must** be installed in its operational location long enough for all physical components to reach ambient temperature before performing this procedure. A 12 to 18-hour acclimatization period is recommended. ▲

Note The "zeroing" potentiometer is set at the factory and may not need adjustment. Therefore, **do not** unlock the adjustment knob until verifying that adjustment is required. ▲

Note This procedure must be done with **no** process material in front of the detector. There must be no moisture or hydrocarbons in front of the MOLA when performing this procedure, i.e. an empty, cold vessel. Also watch for the presence of personnel or other sources of hydrogen near the gauge head as they may introduce an unwanted signal. ▲

Procedure

To perform this procedure, the gauge must be wired and powered up, and the source placed in the ON position.

1. Remove the lid of the ion chamber terminal block junction box, as shown in Figures 5–1 and 5–2.

Figure 5–1.

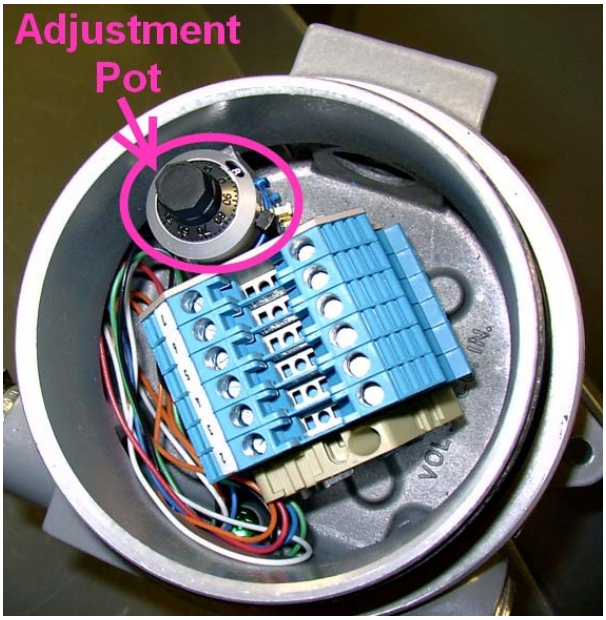

Figure 5–2.

2. As shown in Figure 5–2, there are wires coming from the transmitter that are connected to terminals 3–7 on the terminal block. Disconnect the wire connected to terminal 7 on the **unlabeled** side of the terminal block and connect a DC milliamp meter in series with the output current loop. The DC milliamp meter needs to be capable of two decimal place accuracy (i.e. X.XX mA).

3. There should be a 4.00 mA current (± 0.02 mA) going from terminal 7 on the detector to the transmitter. If there is not, an adjustment of the "zeroing" potentiometer **is** necessary. Continue to step 4. If there is exactly 4.00 mA (± 0.02 mA), then adjustment **is not** necessary. In this case, reconnect the wire to terminal 7, close up the junction box, and proceed with the normal calibration of the instrument as described in the KRILPRO user manual (p/n 717908).

4. To make the adjustment, unlock the adjustment knob by moving the locking lever counterclockwise until it stops (to the lock OFF position, reference Figure 5–4).

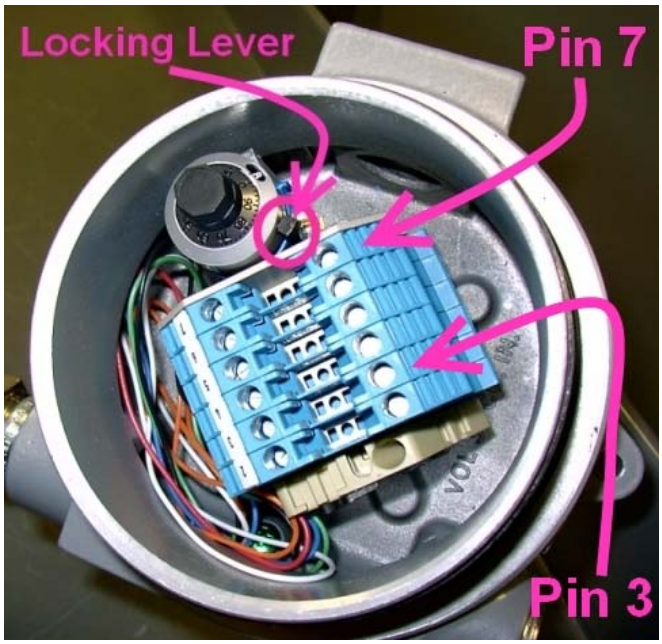

Figure 5–3.

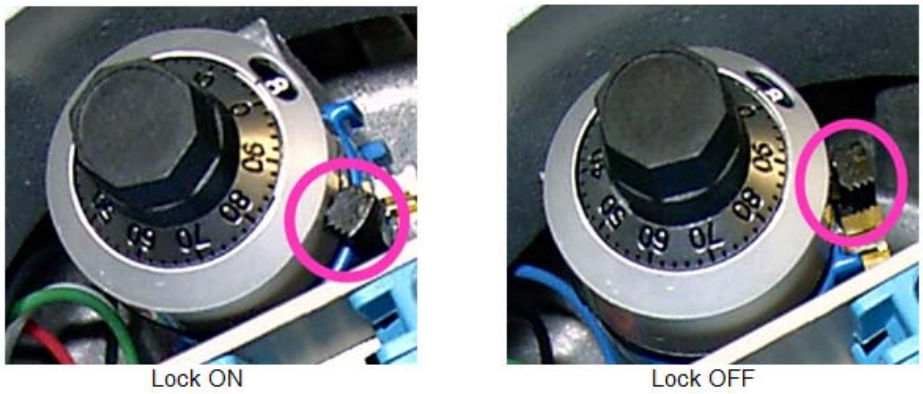

Figure 5–4.

5. Adjust the knob of the “zeroing” potentiometer until exactly 4.00 mA (± 0.02 mA) is shown on the milliamp meter. Once this is done, move the locking lever clockwise into the lock ON position. You will feel resistance in the lever before it goes into the lock ON position. If the knob is not locked, vibration could move the lever, and the potentiometer may vibrate out of position, which will change the zero value and the detector output.

6. Reconnect the wire to terminal 7 and close up the junction box. Proceed with the normal calibration of the instrument as described in the KRILPRO user manual (p/n 717908).

Chapter 6
Service

Contact Information

The local representative is your first contact for support and is well equipped to answer questions and provide application assistance. You can also obtain support by contacting Thermo Fisher at the following locations.

1410 Gillingham Lane Sugar Land, TX 77478 **USA** Tel: +1 713-272-0404 Fax: +1 713-272-2272	14 Gormley Industrial Avenue Gormley, Ontario L0H 1G0 **CANADA** Tel: +1 905-888-8808 Fax: +1 905-888-8828
Ion Path, Road Three Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3GA **UNITED KINGDOM** Tel: +44 (0) 1606 548700 Fax: +44 (0) 1606 548711	Room 1010-1019 Ping An Mansion No 23 Jing Rong St Beijing 100032 **CHINA** Tel: +86 (10) 5850-3588 Fax: +86 (10) 6621-0847
A-101, 1CC Trade Tower Senapati Bapat Road Pune 411 016 **INDIA** Tel: +91 (20) 6626 7000 Fax: +91 (20) 6626 7001	On the Web www.thermoscientific.com

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Appendix A
Ordering Information

Table A–1. 1400S transmitter

Part Number	Description
MTXR-KRILPRO-SS	1400S stainless steel transmitter
885747	Panel assembly with keypad, display, and cables
886766	Kit, KRIL / 4790 CPU with Level EPROM
886712	VPI interface
886675-1	Current output module #1 (NO relays)
OPWRAC1	Kit, AC power supply with cable
868773	Kit, EMC ferrite clamps for 1400S transmitter (for ATEX units only)

Table A–2. 7200A detector

P/N	Description
262-720001	Detector / preamp assembly, CSA (C, US) approvals
262-720005	Detector / preamp assembly, ATEX approvals
560-000107	Detector-transmitter cable, 25 ft min. / 500 ft max. in 1-ft increments; 2-conductor shielded (3 lengths required)

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Appendix B
Specifications

Results may vary under different operating conditions.

Table B–1. Overall system specifications

Stability	Drift less than 0.1% absolute radiation change per 6 months

Table B–2. 1400S transmitter

System architecture	Multiprocessor-based electronics for uninterrupted output during data entry and system interrogation. All user data doubly stored in non-volatile memory with no battery backup required.
Display	Four-line backlit display. Displays up to eight readouts simultaneously.
Current output	One standard. Maximum of three current outputs available, with each representing independent span channels. Standard configuration: Isolated, self-powered, 800-ohm max. load. Alternate configuration: Isolated, loop-powered, 24 Vdc nominal supply voltage, 800-ohm max. load.
Serial outputs	RS485 half-duplex. RS232 full duplex.
Contact closure outputs	Up to 16 available. 115 Vac / 28 Vdc SPDT @ 10 amps (230 Vac SPDT @ 8 amps).
Inputs	Up to three additional I/O available. Dry contact closure.
Programming options	Menu-driven, direct keypad entry.
Power supply	Standard: 110/220 Vac (100–240 V), 50/60 Hz, 17.2 W. Optional: 24 Vdc (20–28 V), 12 W.
Dimensions	See drawing 208-140002.

Table B–2, cont.

Approvals	NEMA 4X / IP65. ATEX: II 3 G Ex nA IIC T6 (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C) DC version, EPSILON 08. ATEX 2387: II 3 G Ex nA nC IIC T4 (-20°C ≤ Ta ≤ 50°C) AC version, EPSILON 08 ATEX 2387. CSA: Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, and D; Class II, Div. 2, Groups F and G; Class III Enclosure type 4X, Temperature code T3C / T4. Power = 20–28 Vdc, 12 W, 100–240 Vac, 50/60 Hz, 2 A, 25 VA maximum. Ambient temperature variation: -40°C to +60°C (-40°F to +140°F). CE compliant. Low Voltage Directive compliant. EMC Directive compliant.

Table B–3. 7200A detector

Supply voltage & consumption	Power supplied from 1400S transmitter.
Operating temperature	-40°F to +185°F (-40°C to + 85°C).
Humidity	0–95 % RH, non-condensing.
Enclosure	ANSI 300 Series, stainless steel.
Connections	1 x 3/4" NPT conduit entry.
Output	0–20 mA loop powered. 0–10 volts DC.
Interconnecting cable	Maximum 1000 ft depending on wire gauge.
ATEX Approvals (tag shown in Figure B–1)	ITS10ATEX17103X II 2 G Ex s IIC T3-T6 Gb (T6: Tamb -20ºC to +40ºC) (T4: Tamb -20ºC to +55ºC) (T3: Tamb -20ºC to +70ºC) IP66
CSA & CSA (US) Approvals (tag shown in Figure B–1)	Class I, Div. 1, Groups B, C, & D Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, & D Class II, Div. 1, Groups E, F, & G Class III Temp Code: T6 Type 4X Ta: -40ºC to +80ºC

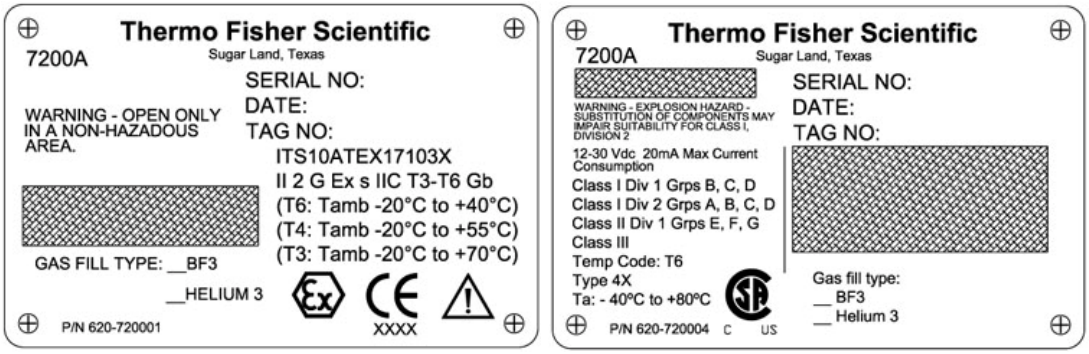

Figure B–1. ATEX and CSA certification tags

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Appendix C
Drawings

Note Information presented in this chapter has been regenerated from original drawings. Every effort is made to maintain document accuracy. However, in order to enhance legibility, the documents may have been restructured, and some information may have been intentionally excluded. Therefore, the drawings within this guide may not be exact duplicates of the original drawings. ▲

Note Drawings in this manual are included for reference only and may not be the current version. Contact the factory if you need a copy of the latest revision. ▲

Table C–1.

Drawing #	Rev.	Description	Page
208-140002	A	1400S transmitter dimensional diagram (1 sheet)	C–2
952-720001	B	7200A detector installation drawing (2 sheets)	C–3
868680-8	E	Wiring diagram (3 sheets)	C–5

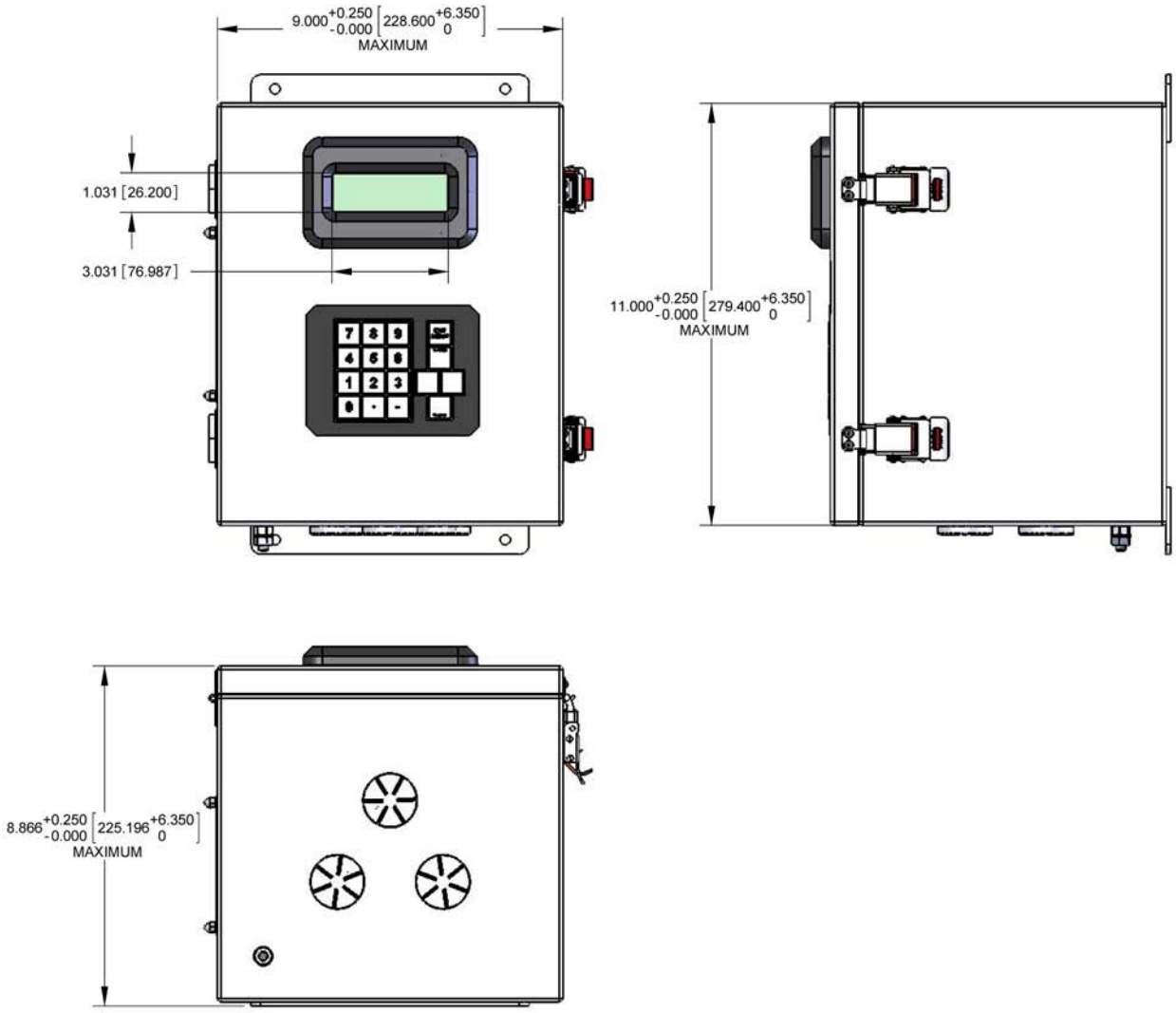

Figure C–1. Drawing 208-140002: 1400S transmitter dimensional diagram (sheet 1 of 1)

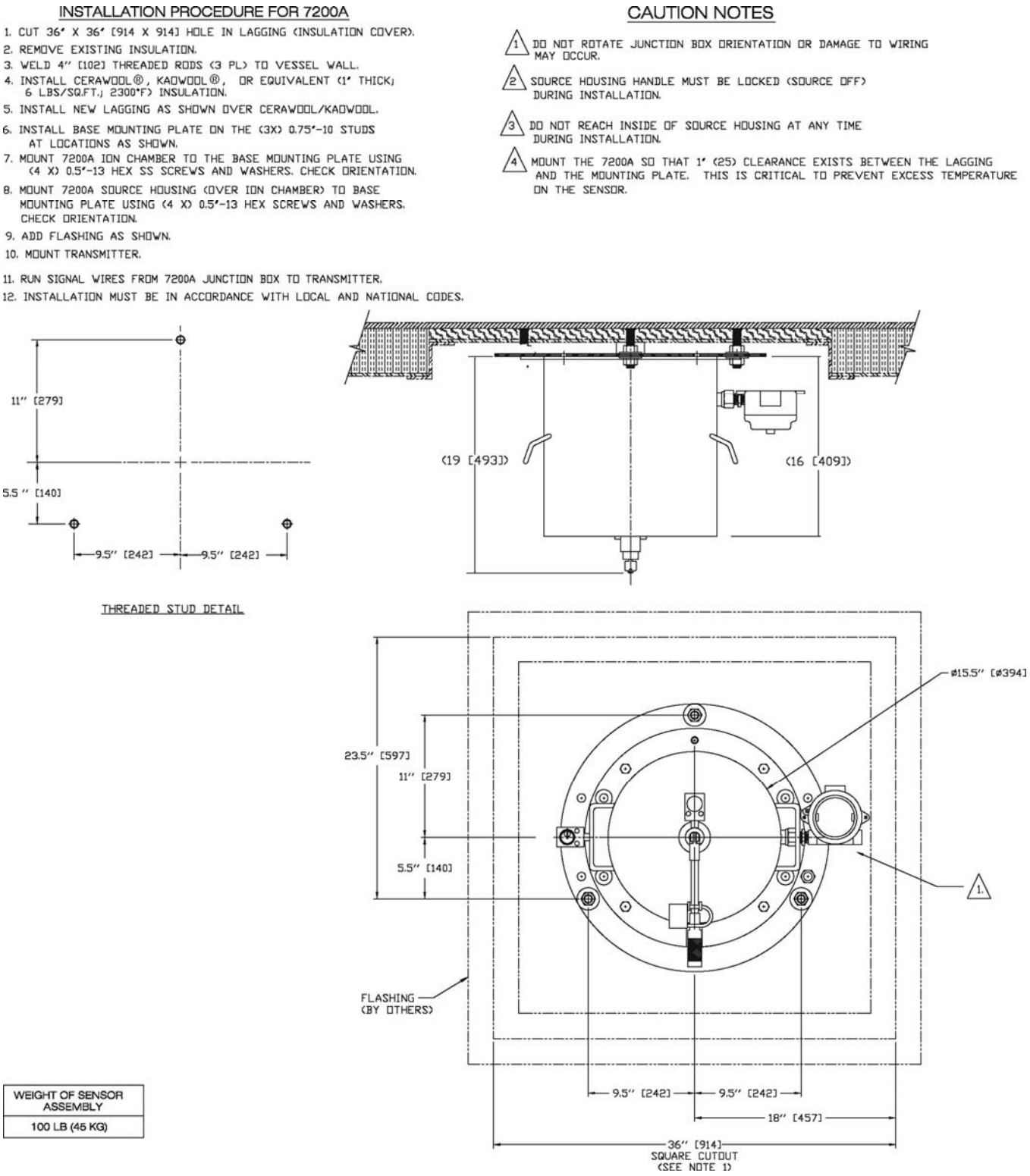
INSTALLATION PROCEDURE FOR 7200A
1. CUT 36" X 36" [914 X 914] HOLE IN LAGGING (INSULATION COVER).
2. REMOVE EXISTING INSULATION.
3. WELD 4" [102] THREADED RODS (3 PL) TO VESSEL WALL.
4. INSTALL CERAWOOL®, KAOWOOL®, OR EQUIVALENT (1" THICK; 6 LBS/SQ.FT.; 2300°F) INSULATION.
5. INSTALL NEW LAGGING AS SHOWN OVER CERAWOOL/KAOWOOL.
6. INSTALL BASE MOUNTING PLATE ON THE (3X) 0.75"-10 STUDS AT LOCATIONS AS SHOWN.
7. MOUNT 7200A ION CHAMBER TO THE BASE MOUNTING PLATE USING (4 X) 0.5"-13 HEX SS SCREWS AND WASHERS. CHECK ORIENTATION.
8. MOUNT 7200A SOURCE HOUSING (OVER ION CHAMBER) TO BASE MOUNTING PLATE USING (4 X) 0.5"-13 HEX SCREWS AND WASHERS. CHECK ORIENTATION.
9. ADD FLASHING AS SHOWN.
10. MOUNT TRANSMITTER.
11. RUN SIGNAL WIRES FROM 7200A JUNCTION BOX TO TRANSMITTER.
12. INSTALLATION MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL CODES.
CAUTION NOTES
1 DO NOT ROTATE JUNCTION BOX ORIENTATION OR DAMAGE TO WIRING MAY OCCUR.
2 SOURCE HOUSING HANDLE MUST BE LOCKED (SOURCE OFF) DURING INSTALLATION.
3 DO NOT REACH INSIDE OF SOURCE HOUSING AT ANY TIME DURING INSTALLATION.
4 MOUNT THE 7200A SO THAT 1" (25) CLEARANCE EXISTS BETWEEN THE LAGGING AND THE MOUNTING PLATE. THIS IS CRITICAL TO PREVENT EXCESS TEMPERATURE ON THE SENSOR.
11" [279]
5.5" [140]
9.5" [242]
9.5" [242]
THREADED STUD DETAIL
(19 [493])
(16 [409])
ø15.5" [ø394]
23.5" [597]
11" [279]
5.5" [140]
1.
FLASHING (BY OTHERS)
9.5" [242]
9.5" [242]
18" [457]
36" [914] SQUARE CUTOUT (SEE NOTE 1)
WEIGHT OF SENSOR ASSEMBLY
100 LB (45 KG)

Figure C–2. Drawing 952-720001: 7200A detector installation drawing (sheet 1 of 2)

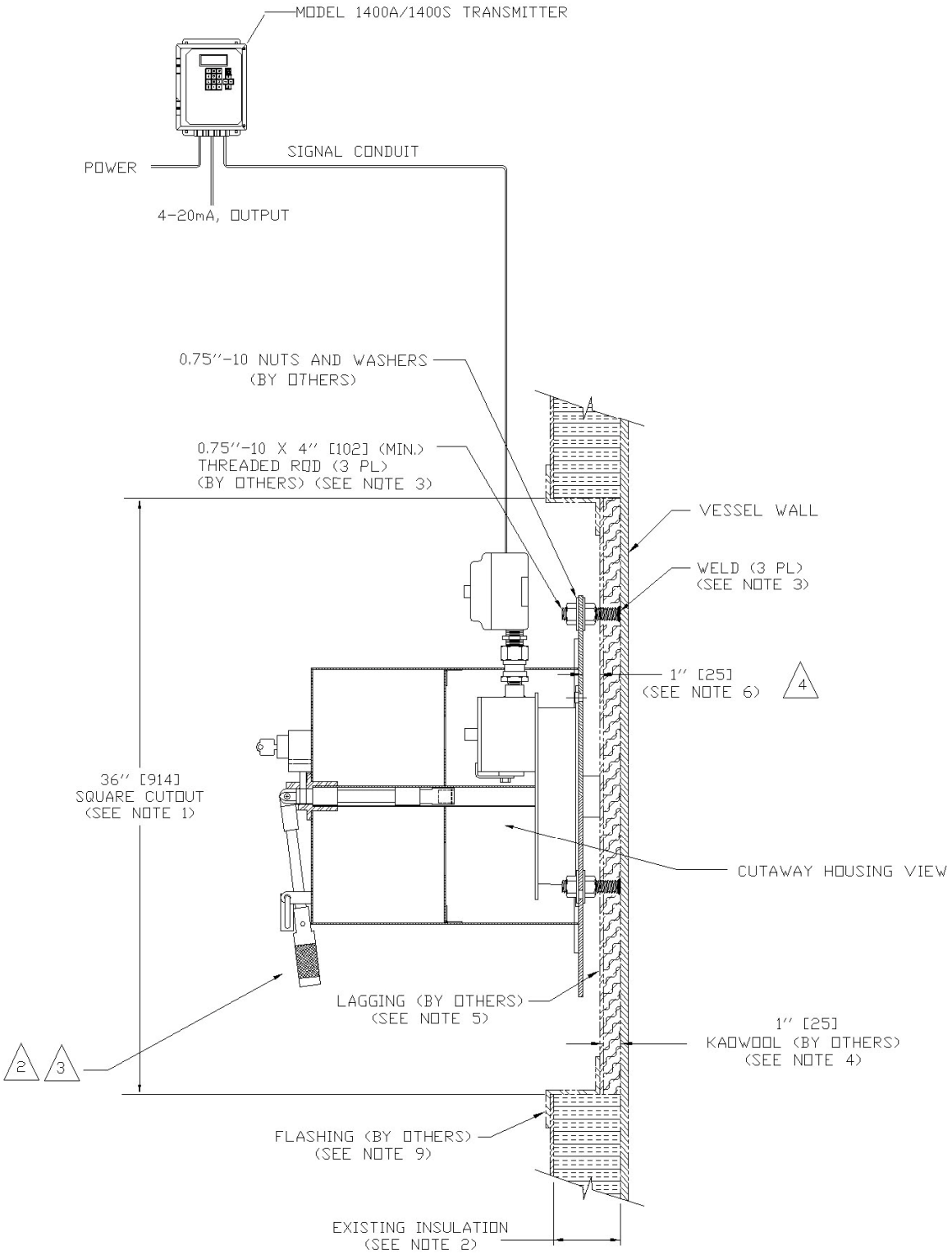

Figure C–3. Drawing 952-720001: 7200A detector installation drawing (sheet 2 of 2)

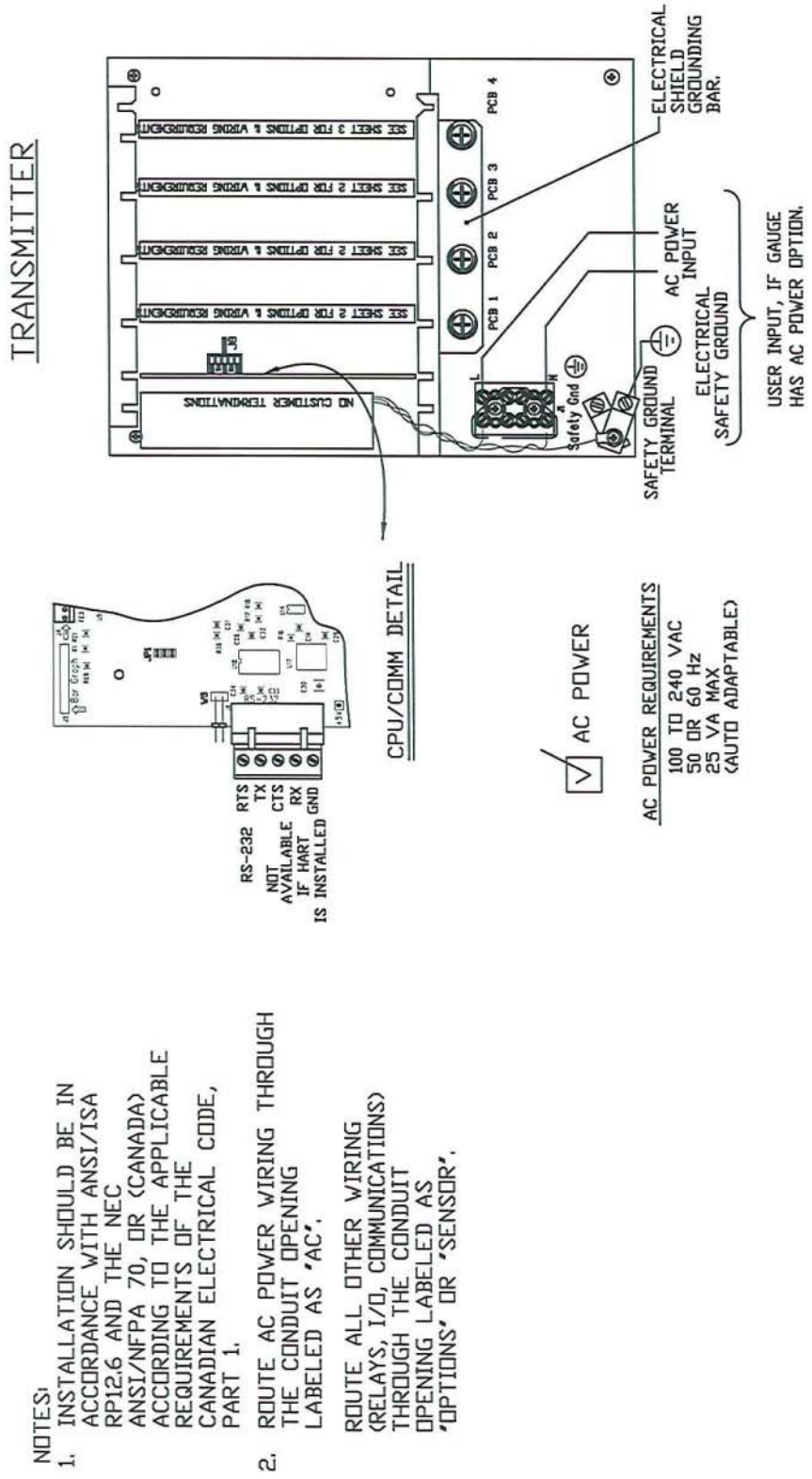
TRANSMITTER
NO CUSTOMER TERMINATIONS
SEE SHEET 3 FOR OPTIONS & WIRING REQUIREMENT
SEE SHEET 2 FOR OPTIONS & WIRING REQUIREMENT
SEE SHEET 2 FOR OPTIONS & WIRING REQUIREMENT
SEE SHEET 2 FOR OPTIONS & WIRING REQUIREMENT
PCB 1
PCB 2
PCB 3
PCB 4
ELECTRICAL SHIELD GROUNDING BAR.
AC POWER INPUT
ELECTRICAL SAFETY GROUND
SAFETY GROUND TERMINAL
USER INPUT, IF GAUGE HAS AC POWER OPTION.
Safety Gnd
CPU/COMM DETAIL
RS-232
RTS
TX
CTS
RX
GND
NOT AVAILABLE IF HART IS INSTALLED
AC POWER
AC POWER REQUIREMENTS
100 TO 240 VAC
50 OR 60 Hz
25 VA MAX
(AUTO ADAPTABLE)
NOTES:
1. INSTALLATION SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI/ISA RP12.6 AND THE NEC ANSI/NFPA 70, OR (CANADA) ACCORDING TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE, PART 1.
2. ROUTE AC POWER WIRING THROUGH THE CONDUIT OPENING LABELED AS 'AC'.
ROUTE ALL OTHER WIRING (RELAYS, I/O, COMMUNICATIONS) THROUGH THE CONDUIT OPENING LABELED AS "OPTIONS" OR "SENSOR".

Figure C–4. Drawing 868680-8: Wiring diagram (sheet 1 of 3)

NOTES:
1. Wire requirements
a. Use 24-18 AWG for J5 & J6
b. The J1 plug will accept 24-12AWG wire.
c. All wiring requires a minimum insulating temperature rating of 85°C.
2. The standard configuration of the 4-20ma is a self-powered isolated output, but can easily be converted to a loop-powered 4-20ma by removing the jumper wire between pins 3 & 4 of J5.
If converted to the loop-powered configuration, the USER provide the +24V loop power to pin 3 of J5, and pin 2 of J5 is +Iout.
In this configuration, the pins 1 & 4 of J4 are open.
I/O PWA, 4-20ma Output, No Relays
J1
1COM
1N.O.
1N.C.
2COM
2N.O.
2N.C.
The J1 connector is only installed, if the board has the two relay option.
J5
4-20ma Out (-)
4-20ma Out (+)
+24 Volt Loop Power
+24V Isolated output
CONTACT IN 2
CONTACT IN 1
GND
+24Vdc Input
GND
4-20ma OUTPUT TO CUSTOMER
The system can be configured to execute a command upon a contact opening or closure. (optional wiring- see manual)
OPTIONAL DC POWER INPUT
+24VDC ±20% Input

Figure C–5. Drawing 868680-8: Wiring diagram (sheet 2 of 3)

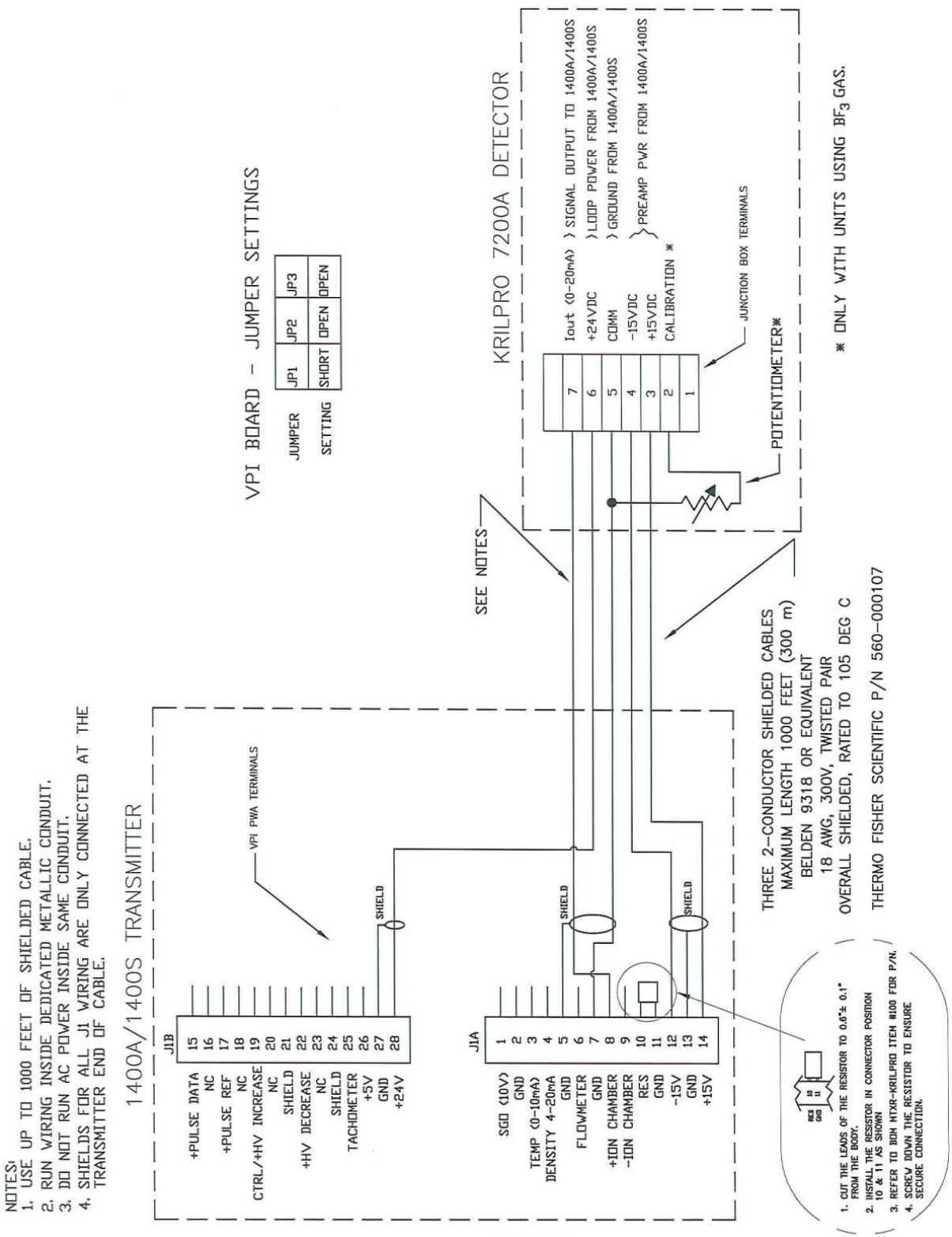

Figure C–6. Drawing 868680-8: Wiring diagram (sheet 3 of 3)

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Appendix D
Adding Ferrite Clamps to 1400S Transmitter

Note The ferrite clamps are only used in the ATEX version of the 1400S transmitter. They are not required for the CSA version transmitter. If needed, the ferrite clamps kit may be ordered separately. ▲

In order for the 1400S transmitter to meet electromagnetic emission requirements for CE-EMC approvals, ferrite clamps must be installed within the transmitter enclosure on all power and signal wiring going into and out of the transmitter housing.

Procedure

The ferrite clamp is part of the EMC ferrite clamps kit (p/n 868773). The kit consists of the following:

- Five ferrite clamps (p/n 5-2720-007)
- At least one clamp "key"
- The procedure

The clamp key is used to remove the ferrite clamp from the wire during wiring changes.

Figure D–1. Ferrite clamps

A ferrite clamp will need to be installed on all wiring that enters or exits the transmitter enclosure. This may be a shielded twisted pair or a bundle of individual wires. The limitation is that the wires through one clamp cannot exceed 5 mm in diameter. Also, all of the clamps MUST be installed within the enclosure.

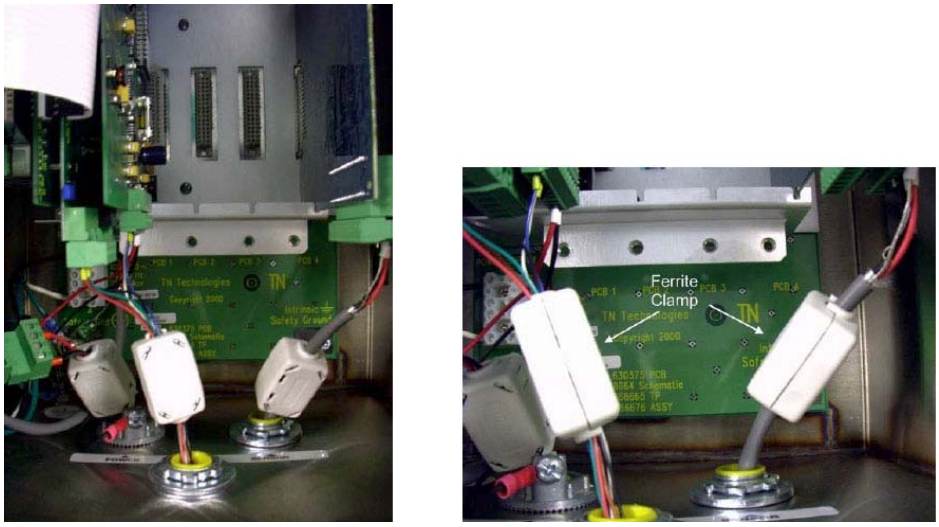

Figure D–2. Ferrite clamps installed within enclosure

As shown in Figure D–2 the ferrite clamp can be placed around a shielded twisted pair cable or a bundle of individual cables, as long as the diameter of the bundle does not exceed 5 mm (a little over 3/16”).

The ferrite clamp kit (p/n 868773) contains five clamps. Depending on your wiring scheme, you may need additional clamps. They can be ordered using part number 5-2720-007.

For example, in a Thermo Scientific DensityPRO+ system with a scintillation detector, flow input, and three outputs, there will be eight shielded twisted pair cables and one power cable. This system would require a total of nine ferrite clamps. So you would need either two kits or one kit and four additional clamps to be EMC compliant.

Note All ATEX version 1400S transmitters shipped after August 2009 will contain one ferrite clamp kit and will have one ferrite clamp installed on the AC voltage input wiring. ▲

Note If the locking mechanism of the clamp should fail, a plastic wire tie can be used to secure the clamp around the wire. ▲

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